

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
CANNON & COLLINS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, two dollars in advance—two dollars and fifty cents, if not paid within two months after receipt of the first number, and three dollars when payment is made at the end of the year.

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BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

A correspondent of the Columbia (S. C.) Times gives a graphic sketch of the celebration, on Thursday last, of the great victory of King's mountain on the hallowed scene of the battle. A large number of volunteer companies, from Charleston and Columbia participated.—At 11 o'clock the civic and military procession was formed under the direction of Major Meighan, Marshal of the day, and escorted Colonel Preston, the Orator and Colonel Witherspoon, the President of the day, and a number of distinguished invited guests, among whom were Mr. Bancroft, the historian, Hon. W. W. Boyce, Hon. James L. Orr, Hon. James Simmons, Col. Wade Hampton Jr., Colonel John D. Williams and his brother G. Williams, Rev. Mr. Adams and many others whose names we cannot now recall. The distinguished ex-President of the South Carolina College, the Hon. William C. Preston, was also present on the speakers' stand. The proceedings of the day were appropriately opened by a feeling and fitting prayer by the Rev. Mr. Adams, a grandson of one of the heroes who were engaged in the battle of King's Mountain. Colonel I. D. Witherspoon then introduced to the audience Colonel John S. Preston, whose appearance before them was received by repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause. The speech was just such a speech as Colonel Preston is well qualified to deliver—eloquent in sentiment and delivery, abounding in pathos, and beautiful in its descriptions. His stirring account of the gathering of the patriot Whigs under Campbell, Shultz, Sevier, Williams, Cleveland and McDonald, was most felicitous. The fierce battle was most graphically described, and one could almost fancy that the "brave old Mountain" reechoed the war cry of the brave leaders, the rattling discharges of the deadly rifle, and the gleaming of the British bayonet. The orator stirred up the feelings of his auditory to their profoundest depths, and was often interrupted by loud cheers. After Col. Preston concluded, Mr. Bancroft was called out by a complimentary sentiment from the President of the day. He responded to the toast, and in a brief recital of the leading incidents of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina, paid our beloved State a just tribute of praise. His speech was well received."—N. C. Standard.

MECHANICS.—Mechanics are the palace builders of the world. Not a stick is hewn, not a stone is shaped, in all the lordly dwellings of the rich, that does not owe its beauty and fitness to the mechanic's skill. The spires that rise their giddy heights among the clouds, depend upon the mechanic's art for strength and symmetry; the thousands of noble ships that cover the seas of the world; the magnificent steamers that plow the Northern lakes and western rivers; the swift locomotives that traverse thro' the States with the rapidity of lightning, are all the construction of that noblest of human beings—the mechanician.

Not an edifice for devotion, for business, for comfort, bears the impress of their handwork. How exalted is their calling—noble their pursuit!—how sublime their avocation! Who dares to sneer at such a fraternity of noble, high-minded men! Who dares to cast odium on such an eminent and patriotic race? Their path is one of glory, ambition and honor, and it is their own fault if it does not lead them to the highest fame and renown.

Hogs.—The Quincy [Ill.] Whig says: No doubt our farmers are anxious to know what the prospect for pork is, and what price it will command the coming season. We find great difficulty in getting reliable information, but it is conceded that the hog crop is considerably less than last year. We hear of but few sales as yet. We notice a sale at St. Louis of 1,000 head to average 200 pounds. November delivery, at \$5.50, and a sale of 34 head at \$7 net, the latter for butchering, and, of course no test of regular prices. We notice a sale in Cass county at \$5; to be delivered during the season, and offers at \$5 in McDonough and Knox counties.

We learn that 2,000 head of slop fed hogs have sold in this city recently, to be delivered in December and January, at \$5. Taking into consideration the time of delivery; and difference slop fed and corn fed hogs, this sale seems to indicate that figures for the latter description cannot be less than \$5.50 at the opening of the season, perhaps more.

When we are young, we are slavishly employed in procuring something whereby we may live comfortably when we grow old; and when we are old, we perceive it is too late to live as we proposed.—Pope.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Vol. 3.—No. 20.

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1855.

Whole No. 124

NO. III.

The Interests of the United States.

There is not an interest in any State of the Union, to which the constitution is more opposed now, than it was at the time of its adoption by the original thirteen. There is not a provision contained in that instrument, which, strictly administered in the sense in which it is expressed and was intended to be understood, can operate oppressively or unjustly upon any of the States, or the citizens thereof. Notwithstanding there have been repeated departures from straight forward legislation under its requirements, in the revenue laws and appropriations, of which the States directly aggrieved were justly resentful, yet all who were disposed to prosper have prospered, as no people ever prospered before.—Each succeeding year its salutary workings have developed, almost magically, more and more, a nation which is distinctly approaching its position as the head of the families of the earth. From external enemies we have nothing whatever to apprehend. The period has long since passed by, when they could "harm us or make us afraid." With peace as its policy, and the unfolding of its varied resources as its constant aim, what benefit is it not in the power of the Union to bestow upon humanity? It may eventually, by its example, redeem the most benighted portions of the Caucasian race from barbarism, and place them in the line of intellectual advancement. There is not an element of greatness that it does not possess to a prodigious extent. Its agricultural wealth, in which the millions are joint proprietors, is infinitely superior to that of any other country in the universe. Its navigation on the high seas is unequalled either in extent or efficiency. Its commerce is as expanded as trade itself. Its manufactures, no longer protected by specific or minimum duties, are in a healthy and growing condition. Its mineral treasures are exhaustless, embracing every variety, and are constantly adding to the sum total of its riches. Who that philosophes can contemplate such a combination of advantages and interests as this republic enjoys, without imagining that God in his providence had created it for the especial benefit of all the nations of mankind? But unhappily, nothing was ever so perfect as not to have arrayed against it unprincipled, remorseless enemies. It will not be sacrificial to instance in this connection, as substantiating our assertion, the ferocities of man against divinity.

The abolitionist will gravely state, in substance that the existence of the public, as organized, is contrary to higher law; that our ancestors committed downright sins in its creation; that Washington was a slaveholder, and therefore not fit to have been placed at the head of the armies which won our independence, nor to preside over the convention which prepared the constitution; that the declaration of independence was a mistake and a falsehood, inasmuch as it was written by a slave-owner, and asserted that "all men were created equal;" that the provisions of the constitution are not obligatory, as they were, written by a slaveholder, and conflict with natural rights; that slavery must be unconditionally abolished, and that the country shall enjoy no quiet until the measure is accomplished.

The freesoiler will as gravely assert, that slavery was a mistake in the beginning, and that it shall not continue permanently; that it must be hemmed in and studded; that no more slave States can be permitted to enter the Union, that sufficient quantity of foreign territory must be obtained, in addition to the territories already formed and to be formed within our present boundaries, to secure the requisite number of free States for amending the constitution, so as to abrogate Southern institutions; that everything in our system touching the matter of slavery, must ultimately be "crowded out."

The know-nothing, in effect, will as sent, with sage-like complacency, that not only the framers of the constitution, but the ratifiers of its provisions were the most stupid blunderers that ever lived, because liberty of conscience was not prohibited, nor restraints placed upon foreign immigration; that America ought to have been ruled from the first by native Americans, and in fact its freedom from British rule gained by them; that the Union was ruined by its commencement, in consequence of having in its service, Alexander Hamilton, Albert Gallatin and other foreigners; that the battles of independence should have been won without the aid of Lafayette, Kosciusko, and their coadjutors from abroad; that Washington was a shorn patriot, as is shown by his proclamation of January 1st, 1805, designating the 19th of January following, as a day of thanks giving and prayer to the Almighty for the blessings which we enjoyed as a nation—to implore him, to use the language which he employed, "to dispose us to meet the continuance of his favors by not abusing them, by our gratitude for them, and by a corresponding conduct as citizens; and as men—to render more and more a propitious and safe asylum for the unfortunate of other countries;" that, in short, everything that has been done by the foreign born ought to be undone.

Then we should like to know of the liquor prohibitionist, after he has had the temerity to strike a blow at divine primitive law—which, as proclaimed in the instance of the Garden of Eden—placed good and evil before man, from which he had the privilege of choosing—thus constituting him a free agent—what article he intends to exclude from public use next? Will he not, in his more than autocratic power, if successful, proscribe the consumption of opium in any form? And after opium, tobacco? And after tobacco, coffee and tea? And after coffee and tea, pepper and mustard, vinegar and salt? This intend-

tion contains no clause forbidding the importation of spirits, it is a decided failure; that Washington and his compatriots were unpatriotic and immoral, for the reason that they tolerated the admission of intoxicating drinks into their cellars and garrets, and were so intemperate as to suffer them to be placed upon their tables and side-boards, as well as to occasionally use them; that, without prohibition laws, denying citizens the right of gratifying their tastes, there is no practical liberty under our democratizing constitution.

Where are all those ill-conceived, ill-intentioned, ill-omened, irrational political and transcendentalists to end? If they be not indignantly and promptly frowned upon, and resolutely resisted by the well-meaning, common sense patriots of the United States, the honor and the glory of the republic will pass beyond the control of human agencies. There must be a stopping place near at hand to the broadcast disorganizing doctrines of the day, or disunion and the wildest state of anarchy will inevitably ensue. An awakened, and awakening country-saving party—the bone and sinew of the land, must arise in its majesty, and say to the political characters of whatever order—"You have progressed already much too far with your startling schemes—you shall go no further."

Although we live in an enlightened age, it must be admitted by the candid, that we also live in one of comparatively little names. In the United States there never was before so large an amount of general intelligence as well fitted for practical use; but of really great men—great in sterling moral worth as in capacious intellect—the number is, unfortunately, exceedingly limited. Consequently, meanness—mediocrity not overburdened by scrupulous integrity—is as pretending now, as renowned superiority was a quarter of a century ago. Where there were then half a dozen aspirants for the Presidency, at this time we shall not greatly exaggerate if we state there are as many hundred!

The fable of the edifice and the rocks, designed to dislodge the system of self-government, seems as if it were to be acted out in this republic to the very life. Even the little stone, hitherto lying buried in a mud puddle, endeavors to extricate itself from the law of necessity which binds it to its place, and beseechingly exclaims—make me the corner one! Qualifications for place are predicated exclusively upon some absurd one idea-ism, however much that one idea-ism may be opposed to the genius of our institutions, or to the durable security of all interested. If its champion—whether it be abolitionism, free-soilism, know-nothingism, or liquor prohibitionism—can discourse eloquently—sensibly or convincingly—he assuredly cannot—he is regarded by his deluded followers as a marvelously proper person upon whom to bestow the nation's first gift. Know-nothingism itself has inscribed upon its list of aspirants, not less, in all probability, than five hundred names! In this brotherhood of political free-masonry, why should not each member of a lodge think himself the equal of his fellow, and entitled to equal claims for any public station? They can all write their names, or at least make their marks, if we understand the requirements of the order; and this is said to be quite as much as some of their more prominent members can do. Why should they not, therefore, all desire to be cornerstones? The militia man of Ohio boasted to his family, after he returned from muster, that he had been elected corporal, whereupon his children exclaimed—"We are all corporals now! aint we, mother?"—"No, no, you little blockheads," was the reply—"there are no corporals but me and your daddy." There may be in reality but two corporals in the know-nothing association, and the late closed door concern of Philadelphia, would probably have designated them, had it not been for the spirit which marred its proceedings. By the by, we shoud like to be informed, as we are no Catholic, what denomination is to be disfranchised next, when the relentless spirit of intolerance is avenged in the first instance? The cry, Robespierre-like, will doubtless become "more victims! more victims!" The axe of the guillotine is waiting for the work of employment in executions! Of foreigners, too, where is the line of demarcation to be drawn. Where the boundary at which persecution is to stop? Will the descendants of John Smith's colony be safe—or of those who came over in the seventeenth century? This is an inquiry somewhat personal to ourselves, and it solved in the affirmative would cause us to be more at ease, as respects our own safety.

Then we should like to know of the liquor prohibitionist, after he has had the temerity to strike a blow at divine primitive law—which, as proclaimed in the instance of the Garden of Eden—placed good and evil before man, from which he had the privilege of choosing—thus constituting him a free agent—what article he intends to exclude from public use next? Will he not, in his more than autocratic power, if successful, proscribe the consumption of opium in any form? And after opium, tobacco? And after tobacco, coffee and tea? And after coffee and tea, pepper and mustard, vinegar and salt? This intend-

ed repression of individual rights, would have come with a much better grace from a Nero, or Caligula, than from citizens of an enlightened republic, in the latter part of the 19th century.

And what would the abolitionist do, if he were permitted to realize his wishes? In effect, apply the match to the Capitol in order to enjoy the spectacle of the conflagration. In his wicked desire to set the slave free, and thus render his conduct in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred worse, demonizing him by ignorance and the wants attendant upon it, he would deprive the world of mankind of food and clothing. The waitings of the millions would pass by his ears unheeded, if he could only gratify his propensity, or rather inordinate passion, of beholding an industrial well-cared for negro population rendered worthless and vicious. Away with such sickly philanthropy, if it have claim to such a designation. Even though it be sincere, it is little less than brutal in its tendencies, as its operations in Hayti and Jamaica incontestably prove.

Conciliating with one and amalgamating with another of the isms which we have just noticed, the freesoul organization, if it be not the most complete within itself, is nevertheless the most formidable as a party militant, in direct hostility to the preservation of the Union. If it is suffered to persevere by those behind it, it may accomplish a deed next winter at Washington in a single sitting, which, turntale, nortale, nor treasure can ever repair. It shall make the restoration of the Missouri compromise, or the repeal of the Nebraska act, a sine qua non and refuse to vote the supplies unless one or both succeed, then—they as certainly as the penitent outlaws trace these lines will the days of the republic be but by gone days.

Patriots of the free States! Good and true men of each of the old political divisions. Assemble together, talk one with another, and devise means of safety—or escape from the volcano upon which you are incomparably standing. The citizens of the slave States, in the spirit of the constitution, in the spirit which animated their sires and your sires, stand with extended arms to you, and implore fidelity to the principles which united us as one people. Will you tenderly, cordially re-enbrace them, or will you

"Like the base Judean,
Throw a pearl away richer than all his tribe"—
soever a government which could never be reconstructed? We have an abiding confidence in your response. Of your duty we shall say more in another number.

SPIRIT OF '76.

How Jim WICKER'S HEAD GOT BALD.—Jim Wicker was a comical looking fellow, with a very young face, but by reason of having no hair, he looked very old from his eye-brows all the way round to the back of his neck. He was very sensitive about the defect, and was somewhat celebrated, from a fight he had with a travelling agriculturist, who, upon being asked by Jim, "what would cause his hair to grow on his shining poll, was advised to cover the top of his head with guano, and plant it down in crab grass." But Jim wouldn't quarrel with Captain Wild, for that gentleman was not only the host of the Fairy Queen, but also had the key of all the refreshments in his possession; so without hesitation he enlightened his auditory after this fashion:

"You see the hair always did keep rather scarce 'bout my scalp, and I was always rubbing in one thing and another to fetch it out, for I was Sartain the roots wasn't dead, through that was little to be seen at over the ground. I'd heard of the bar's grease, and bought a gallon in bottles; but I believe it was nothing but hog's lard and mutton tallow, so I thought I would have the genuine article, and I got old Dan to go out and kill something for my especial benefit. Dan told me it was in the Spring, and that the bar was in bad health and out of season; but I believed he was trying to quiz me, and wouldn't take no for answer. A short time foltched a critter at bay, and Dan, by a shot in the vitals, 'saved the varmint,' but the bar was in a bad condition, for he look as seedy as an old Canada thistle, and he had hardly lie enough in him to keep his jnts from squeaking, but what he did have I got, and used and strangled," said Jim, looking sorrowfully around the company; "in two days what little bar had commenced falling off, and in a week I was as bald as a gun barrel. Dan was right; the varmint was a shed dog himself, and had nothing in him but her shedding ile, and the consequence is, I can in the dark tell my head from a dried gourd, if I depend on feelin'."

COMMONPLACE WOMEN.—Heaven knows how many simple letters, from simple-minded women, have been kissed, cherised, and wept over, by men of far lesser intellect. So it will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by these young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that though they may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. He loves her for what is essentially distinct from,

though not incompatible with them—her woman's nature and her woman's heart. This is why we so often see a man of high genius or intellectual power pass by the De Stael's and the Corinne's, to take unto his bosom some wayside flower, who has nothing on earth to make her worthy of him except that she is—what so few of our "female celebrities" are—a true woman.

PERILOUS DROGENT IN A BALLOON.—Mons Godard, with four other persons, made an ascent in a monster balloon at Cincinnati on Monday last. A reporter of the Times, who was one of the aerial voyagers, gives the following account of the descent.

"Soon after Monsieur Godard had furnished the altitude from his barometer, he gave us notice that we were descending by gesture he ordered us to lay flat down in the bottom of the car when he gave the word of command and not to jump out of the car under any circumstances. Just then we struck a tremendous gale of wind, and it was evident that we were not only sailing furiously but descending rapidly. It was so dark that nothing could be discovered but our commander mounted the side of the car cast out his anchor and held us for a moment then we dashed with furions speed into an adjoining corn field—a field, however that was full of tumps. Suddenly the car was dashed with great force against a tree; then up we went, then down now dragging on a fence, again striking a stump or a tree with great velocity, and again whizzing over the cornstalks at a lightning gallop. Every man laid close to the bottom of the car except Mons Godard, who stood up holding open the valve, all hoping that the monster would soon be controlled and we landed safely on terra firma."

"Suddenly the balloon took a fearful leap and brought the car with a tremendous crash against a stump half uprighting it. Mons. Godard's face struck the fence, and he was thrown to the ground. At the same moment Colonel Latham and Mr. Hole were thrown head foremost out of the car. Mr. Bellman and myself were left in the car alone, and relieved of the greater portion of its weight, we expected to bound again into the air. Mr. Bellman, with great intrepidity, clambered up the car side and seized the valve rope, while Mons. Godard took hold of the rope swinging below. A furious wind at that moment swept past, the balloon made another bound, and dashed the car against a tall heavy, dead tree. The blow knocked us insensible and the next we knew we were lying with our back upon the ground, the rain beating in our face, our head crowded into one corner of the car and the trunk of a tree lying across our body. We could not move. It appears that the netting caught in the tree we have mentioned and so strong was the force of the wind that the balloon pulled it over on the car, and the gas then escaped rapidly, the tree held the balloon secure."

ORIGIN OF PUFFING.—Few persons have an idea of the origin of the word *puff* as applied to a newspaper article. In France, at one time, the *coiffure* most in vogue was called a *pouf*. It consisted of the hair raised as high as possible over horse-hair cushions, and their ornaments with objects indicative of the tastes and history of the wearer. For instance, the Duchess of Orleans on her first appearance at court, after the birth of a son and heir, had on her *pouf* a representation in gold and enamel most beautifully executed, of a nursery; there was a cradle, and the baby, the nurse, and a whole host of playthings. Madame de Egmont, the Duke de Richelieu's daughter, after her father had taken Port Mahon, wore on her *pouf* a little diamond fortress, with sentinels keeping guard—the sentinels, by means of mechanism, being made to walk up and down. This advertisement, the *pouf*, for such it really was, is the origin of the present word *puff*.

ETIQUETTE.—The Yankee out West, who wrote home to his mother that he had seen a live Hoozier, has sent her another epistle on Western etiquette. Here it is:

"Western people go their death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies as you can down east, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors, in my hearing, a pretty large story. Says I, "Stranger, lay there!" and in a twinkle of an eye, I found myself in a ditch, a perfect quadriga, the worse for tear and wear. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed him, "That isn't a specimen of your western women, is it?"—Says he, "you're afraid of the fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?" "Very much," says I.—"Well," replied he, "that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologize in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols," he held cocked in his hands, "shall cure you of the disorder entirely; so don't fear stranger!" So I knelt down and apologized. I admire the western country very much, but curse me if I can stand so much etiquette."

A ray of light to the understanding is more than a volume committed to memory.

[From the Washington Union.]
A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

Sebastopol has fallen before the allied and England and France are in full possession of the Black Sea and its vast and mighty trade to the East. Russian power has been swept from those regions, and the allies will find no employment there for their immense naval forces. Their steamships, with all the improvements in modern warfare, are the most powerful the world has ever seen. Where will they employ them? Intuitively will be their ruin. There is no question but many, if not most of them, will be sent to the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific coast.—The Cuba question, with all its intricate connexions, will be reopened under the direct auspices of France. In fact, the important Crown of Spain must inevitably fall into the hands of Napoleon, and he will direct the policy of Spain as absolutely as if it were once of his provinces. England, in attempting to check the power of Russia, has built up a far greater, and practically more to be dreaded, power under Napoleon. He has done, in a very short time, more by his diplomacy to subjugate England than his great uncle did for twenty years by his arms.

Are we prepared for these new and great questions of policy? Where is our navy to meet all this tremendous armament of France and England? True, we have a commercial marine in the world, and which has therefore been the basis of our great naval power and resources. But the new inventions and new mode of naval warfare have to some extent relieved France from the great necessity of an extensive commercial marine, so essential in former times. Therefore France has built up great navies in peace that England might destroy

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Oct. 23, 1855.

SALISBURY.

Mr. H. HOGAN HELPER, is our general traveling agent and is authorized to receive subscriptions to the Republican Banner, and to receipt for the same.

CITY AGENCIES—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq. of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWTON & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

THE SPECTATOR.—We notice that several papers are warning Southerners from patronizing this beautiful and interesting paper. Why, we cannot divine. It is a purely moral and literary paper, and one that is well calculated to take the place of that abolition paper, the Saturday Evening Post, which has taken such a strong hold in the South. The Spectator is just such a paper as should supersede all the Northern trash that is now so extensively patronized by the South. The Editor in his last intimates that he will have recourse to the legal tribunal against some of those papers as have presumed to scurrilously blacken his character unless the *amende honorable* is duly made.

GODY'S LADY'S BOOK, for November has been received; an unusually interesting number. One of the chief recommendations of this superb work is its regularity. It is the only one of our many exchanges that *never* fails. Price \$3. Address L. A. Gody, 113 Chestnut St. Phila.

We will furnish the Lady's Book and the Republican Banner one year for \$4 regular price \$5. Now is a desirable time to subscribe.

THE ROCKINGHAM DEMOCRAT.—We take great pleasure in placing this valuable Democratic paper upon our exchange list. It is a new paper just started at Madison, Rockingham county, by Messrs. RAINES and SMITH, Editors and Proprietors. It is opposed to the unholy crusade against Religion that is now being waged in this country. It will prove a valuable addition to the Democratic party and we hope all encouragement will be given the Editors so that they may extend their sphere of usefulness the length and breadth of the State. This being the only Democratic paper in that District, it has a right to expect such at the hands of the Democrats especially.

It will be published weekly at \$2 a year.

POLITICAL REVOLUTION.—One year ago Gov. Pollock, K. N., carried the state of Pennsylvania by over 30,000 majority; a change has come over the spirit of her dreams, and this glorious old state gives, now, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner a majority of about 15,000, and that too after a most heated and exciting canvass.

In Baltimore, the political tide has taken almost as sudden turn.

A POLITICAL BABEL.—There are, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, thirty-six distinct parties in New York, with all sorts of strange and whimsical names, adopted apparently more out of ridicule than as characteristic of political principles. It must be difficult amid such a confusion of parties, for any individual to know exactly to which he belongs, or on what platform he stands.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY.—This distinguished man, a few years ago, held the Whig party of North Carolina in the hollow of his hand—which was in his hands as the clay in the hands of the potter, and upon whom said party was unspared of its blarney, is now stumping against Know Nothingism in California.

"On, Stanly, on!"

OBADIAH WOODSON, Esq., we regret to state, has been compelled, on account of ill health, to resign the mail agency on the North Carolina Rail Road. His successor has not been named.

P. S. Since the above was put in print, we learn that Mr. CHARLES SMITH, of this town, has been appointed agent.

The late election in Pennsylvania has given the Democrats a majority in the Legislature thereby insuring a Democratic United States Senator.

COST OF THE WAR TO TURKEY.—It is stated that the war has already imposed upon Turkey expenses to the amount of over 300,000,000 francs; of which 220,000,000 had been met from its own resources and 80,000,000 would be provided for by the new loan, guaranteed by the Western powers.

Passmore Williamson, who is in jail in Philadelphia for contempt of court, seems very desirous of becoming a martyr. Some of his friends a few days ago got up a petition to Judge Kane for his release. This seems to have greatly offended Mr. W., who has requested the Philadelphia papers to say that the movement is entirely unauthorized by him as he intends to remain in prison until released by law or public opinion.

Dr. KANE RETURNED.

Dr. Kane, who started out in 1853 on search of Sir John Franklin, after undergoing the severest hardships in a fruitless search, has just returned to the United States.

"They say" this daring and adventurous navigator will soon make some important and interesting disclosures relative to his lengthened sojourn on the "restless deep"—how much

ice he encountered, and the probabilities of an opening to the North pole, and should there be, of what use it will be to "we Americans." The Dr. we think, should be at home administering pikes and purgatives to the afflicted instead of hunting for a man, who in all probability, has been buried in the ice or has become food for the white bears.

James F. Bell, Junior Editor of the Republican Banner, Salisbury dissolved his connection with that valuable democratic journal on the 2nd inst. Mr. Bell has gone over to the Know-Nothing, and is going to become editor on his own hook—so, at least, we judge from the tenor of his valedictory. We wish Mr. Bell pecuniary success, as we do all men in all laudable undertakings, but he can't hope to revive the drooping fortunes of poor "Sam" in North Carolina.

Golds Tribune.

We thank you bro. Robinson, for the compliment paid to the *Banner*, but Mr. Bell never was connected in any way with the *Banner*, but while he was Jr. editor of the Carolina *Watchman*, therefore has never advocated any of the principles of Democracy; but on the other hand, has like a gnat on a bull's horn, rather "pitched into" the Democracy, *sustus bulus*, as old Zack used to say.

Friend Bell, nevertheless is as clever a fellow as ever wore high heel boots or a standing collar.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Administration, it is said, have allowed General Scott the back pay claimed as a Lieutenant General. The accounting officers are engaged in settling up the amount.

STATE FAIR.

This important era in North Carolina agriculture came off last week in Raleigh. Among the list we see nothing farther west than Davidson that was exhibited. Dr. Holt, of Lexington; it seems represented the *whole area of Western Carolina*. He was awarded several premiums for cattle and sheep. Rowan, we regret to state, was not represented at all. We hope this failure was not due to the disinterestedness of our farmers and mechanics to their respective avocations. On the other hand, we know a lively interest is taken by our farmers in their branches, and agriculture is reduced to no perfect scientific system here as elsewhere. Why this failure of representation in the State Fair!

J. C. TURNER, Esq.—Chief Engineer of the Western N. C. Railroad, is now in town making preparations towards commencing the survey, which he will do in a day or two.

Gov. WISE.—of Virginia, has been invited by the Abolitionists of Boston to deliver a lecture on the subject of Slavery in that city, on the 10th of Jan., next. The following is the answer to the committee of invitation. It can be easily seen that the Abolitionists have not gained much of him. We should like to have seen the phizes of the committee when the letter was read—first the smile of self-gratulation, next the wonder depicted, as it were, in bold relief, and last, distorted—puckered—as if they had breakfasted on green cinnmons on a cold frosty morning.

ONLY, NEAR OXONCOCK, } Accomac County, Va., Oct. 5, 1855.

Gentlemen:—On my return home, after an absence of some days, I found yours of the 19th ult., "respectfully inviting me to deliver one of the lectures on Slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10th, 1856; or, if that time will not suit my engagements, you request that I will mention at once what December evening, between the middle of March next," will best accommodate me."

Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you compel me to be very plain with you, and to say that your request, in every sense, is insulting and offensive to me.—What subject of slavery have you "initiated" lectures upon? I cannot conceal it from myself that you have undertaken, in Boston, to discuss and to decide whether my property, in Virginia, ought to remain mine or not, and whether it shall be allowed the protection of laws federal and State, wherever it may be carried or may escape in the United States; or, whether it shall be destroyed by a higher law than constitutions and Statutes?

Who are you, to assume thus such a jurisdiction over a subject so delicate and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are sovereign? I will not obey your summons nor recognize your jurisdiction. You have no authority and no justification for thus calling me to account at the bar of your tribunals; and for thus arraigning an institution established by laws which do not reach you, and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

You send me a card, to indicate the character of the lectures. It reads:

"Admit the bearer and lady to the Independent Lectures on Slavery. Lecture Committee, S. G. Howe, T. Gilbert, George F. Williams, Henry T. Parker, W. Washburn, B. B. Mussey, W. B. Spooner, James W. Stone."

It is endorsed:

"Lectures at the Tremont Temple, Boston, 1854-5. November 23, 1854. Charles Sumner, Rev. John Pierpont, poem. December 7, Hon. Salmon P. Chase of Ohio. December 14, Hon. Anson Burlingame. December 21, Wendell Phillips, Esq. December 28, Cassius M. Clay, Esq. of Kentucky. January 4, Hon. Horace Greeley. January 11, Hon. Henry Ward Beecher. January 18, Hon. John P. Hale. January 25, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq. February 8, Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. February 15, Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. February 22, Hon. Samuel Houston, of Texas. March 1, Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. March 8, Hon. Charles W. Upham. All Honorable and Squires; except those who are Reverends!

The card does verily indicate their characters by simply naming them. And your letter, gentlemen, is framed by "C. Summer, U.S.S." With these Characteristics, I am at no loss to understand you and your purposes.

You say, "during the next season, a large number of gentlemen from the South will be invited," &c., &c. I regret it, if any others speak for itself.

John W. Forney, Esq., in a letter to the

accept your invitation. You plead the example of Gen. Houston. It is the last I would follow. I have no doubt that you accorded very respectful attention to him last winter, and were very grateful for his services in your cause.

You offer "one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses." Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth enough, to purchase one word of discussion from me, *there*, whether mine, here, shall be mine or not; but I am ready to volunteer, without money and without price, so supposes any insurrection, and repel any invasion which threatens or endangers the State Rights of Virginia, or my individual rights under the laws and constitutions of my country, or the sacred Union, which binds Slave States and free together in one bond of National confederacy, and in separate bonds of Independent Sovereignty!

In short, gentlemen, I will not deliver one of the lectures of the course on Slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10th, 1856; and there will be no Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and *doomsday*, which will best accommodate me for that purpose.

I give you an immediate answer, and, at my earliest convenience, indicate to you that I will present is, deliberately; to fight if we must.

Your old servant, HENRY A. WISE,

To Sam'l G. Howe, Phys. and Superint'd Blind Inst.

Jno. M. Clark, High Sheriff.

Sam'l May, Merchant.

Philo Sanford, Ex-Treasurer State.

Nath'l B. Shurtleff, Phys. and Antiquarian.

Joseph Story, Pres't Com. Counsil.

Tho's Russell, Judge.

Jas. W. Stone, Phys.

For the Banner.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE YADKIN N. COMPANY.

At a meeting of the individual Stockholders of the Yadkin Navigation Company, held in the town of Mocksville on the 20th inst.

On motion George W. Johnson, Esq., of Davie County, was appointed Chairman, and John A. Boyden, Secretary.

On motion, N. Boyden and Tyre Glenn, were appointed a committee to verify proxes and ascertain whether a majority of the Company was in attendance. They reported that the whole number of shares represented was seventy eight, which was a large majority of the shares held by individuals, and that there was no representative on the part of the State in attendance—which report was concurred in.

On motion, N. Boyden, H. C. Jones and John A. Boyden were appointed a committee to prepare a system of By-Laws for the government of the Company, and report at the next meeting of the Stockholders.

It was moved and carried that the meeting proceed to elect, by ballot, two Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders, Messrs. Jones and Glenn were appointed a committee to superintend the balloting, who reported that the whole number of votes cast was 71, of which John A. Boyden received fifty nine and Tyre Glenn fifty eight, which being a majority, Messrs. Boyden and Glenn were duly elected; which report was on motion concurred in.

It was moved and carried that when this meeting adjourn it shall adjourn to meet at this place (Mocksville) on Saturday the 24th of November next.

It was moved and carried, that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, duly authenticated, be transmitted to his Excellency the Governor of the State:

And it was further ordered that they be published in the Carolina Watchman, the Yadkin Flag and the Peoples Press.

G. W. JOHNSTON, Chrm.

JOHN A. BOYDEN, Secretary.

ALL HAIL! PENNSYLVANIA!

Most truly and gloriously have the people of Pennsylvania—the "Key-Stone" State manifested their devotion to the Constitution, to the Union, and the equal rights of States.

The corrupt combinations of the abolition Fusionists have been scattered to the winds.

The majority for Mr. Plumer, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, will

range from ten to fifteen thousand—showing a clear Democratic gain, since last year, of

some FIFTY THOUSAND votes!

In order that our readers may again see

the grounds occupied by our friends in Pennsylva-

nia, and the character of the opposition

which they had to encounter and overcome;

we re-publish the Card of the Fusionists, as follows:

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party, having each nominated a candidate for Canal Commissioner, it became apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the *National Administration* and its *Nebraska fraud*, would inevitably lead to the triumph of the abolitionist.

In view of these facts, a meeting of our respective Central Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg, on Thursday,

the 27th of September, 1855, and their nomi-

nines having declined and been withdrawn,

Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver County, was

nominated as the candidate of the said par-

ties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes

of the anti-*Nebraska* party on one man, and

he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the

lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capa-

ble, honest, and true-hearted man, who is

worthy of the support and confidence of the

people.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN A. FISHER,

Chairman of the Whig State Committee;

LEMUEL TODD,

Chairman of American State Committee;

DAVID WILMOT,

Chairman of Republican State Committee.

There it is—it requires no comment—it

speak for itself.

John W. Forney, Esq., in a letter to the

Washington Union, dated Philadelphia, thus describes the nature of the contest and the glorious result:

"We have penetrated the triple mail of fanaticism, and reached the heart of the combined opposition to the democratic party in this State. We have not only prostrated, but almost annihilated, and compound monster of abolition and intolerance. The reaction has been most disastrous in its consequences upon the enemies of the federal constitution. There was no shirking any question in the contest which has so gloriously terminated. But over all other issues that of the rights are the equality of the States distinctly presented. It appears that he is just the reverse. A private letter from Sebastopol describes him as an enormously fat man with very white hair cut very close. He is so fat that he is unable to ride any distance. He is a short thick chap with rather good humor expression of countenance. Such is the conqueror of Sebastopol. What material, of which to make a hero!—*Wil. Herald.*

MARSHAL PELISSIER.—One is apt to form, from the deeds and history of distinguished persons, an idea of their personal appearance.

You hear a man's name and become familiar with his acts, and you at rightway picture to yourself what manner of man he is, and nine times out of ten you are mistaken in your idea.

We had thought from the impulsive,

determined character of Marshal Pelissier,

that he was a tall, desperate, wary looking

chap, never at rest but bustling about

Exciting Rumor from Kansas.
St. Louis, Oct. 18.—It was rumored at Lexington; Mo., yesterday, that Gov. Reeder has been murdered at St. Joseph, but it is pronounced a hoax. The editor of the Lexington Express says Gov. Reeder has been fighting, but is not injured.

AMERICANS ELECTED IN LYCOMING DISTRICT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Oct. 16.

Full returns from this district show that Caldwell and McGloin, the American candidates, are elected to the Assembly, and Gregg, the American, is also elected to the Senate.

BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

The New York Herald sent on a special reporter to the late celebration of the battle of King's Mountain, South Carolina, and gives a very full and glowing account of the proceedings, the speeches of Messrs. Preston, Bailecroft, &c., the sentiments, and other joyous demonstrations, upon the great occasion. The Herald justly pronounces the battle of King's Mountain the most decisive battle of the Revolution. As a difficult and valorous military achievement, considering the means of assault, it was not surpassed by the capture of the Malakoff! This glorious victory inspired the drooping spirits of the triumphant result at Yorktown.

The men who fought this battle, the stern, iron men, who stormed this mountain fortress, and crushed, with desperate courage, in one bloody mass, British regulars and savage tribes, were the people of that region, of whom Washington uttered his famous saying: "Give me but a banner, and let me plant it on the mountains of West Augusta," &c. Virginia has many more such in the cavaliers of her lowlands, and the Scotch Irish of her hills, who, if need be, can re-enact the scenes of King's Mountain, against foreign and domestic enemies.

There was one feature of the King's Mountain celebration highly gratifying to all parties—the enthusiasm with which this South Carolina assemblage hailed every tribute of the speakers to America. All sectional feeling was forgotten on this grand occasion. It was when the orators of the day alluded to the effects of the battle upon the general interests of the colonies, and the cause of American liberty, and of liberty throughout the world, that such shouts arose as might have woken the dust of the sleeping warriors on the hill side, and made them fancy that the roar of battle still rang in their ears. The generous and gallant hearts of the South Carolina people, in spite of wrong and injustice, still beat true to the patriotic impulses which animated the breasts of their fathers. Let our countrymen everywhere, when their loyalty waxes cold, repair to the spots signalized by the valor and virtue of their ancestors, and ponder upon the cost of the heritage, which fanaticism and passion would tempt them to throw away.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

MARRIAGES.

In Cabarrus county, on the 9th inst., by Rev. W. W. Phair, Dr. J. ANDERSON, Ginson, and Miss SARAH BENTON, daughter of Mr. John B. Moss.

In Fayetteville on the 4th instant, by Rev. Jas. McDowell, Mr. WM. P. ELLIOTT of Wilmington, and Miss MARY F., daughter of P. Taylor, Esq.

At Gold Hill, on the 10th instant, by J. C. Barnards, Esq., Mr. WM. MARSHAL to Miss SA RAMANN, only daughter of John Montgomery, Esq.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 11th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH KLUTTS, wife of Caleb Klutts, Esq., aged 33 years.

In this County, on the 1st of September, BENJAMIN, son of John and Abigail Julian, aged about 12 years and 8 months.

H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER.

Helper & Brother,
PENSON, BOUNTY LAND,
AND

GENERAL AGENTS.
SALISBURY, N. C.

HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.

Office in Cowan's Brick Row,
Oct. 23, 1855. 20—sf.

Ranaway--\$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob File, alias Lunn. This fellow is a black, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of Court charges. He owes me nearly four years service. He had run, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth truck Coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was twice whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, for his confinement in some Jails that I can imagine. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C." will receive due attention.

CHARLES KLUTTS.

Oct. 16, 1855. 00—sf.

Proposals for Building

A CHURCH, 10 miles S. East of Salisbury, near Rev. J. A. Linn's Mills, will be let to the lowest bidder at said St. Peter's Church, the complete furnishing it inside, viz.: Windows and sashes, ceiling, seats and Desk, on Saturday the 3d day of November next.

M. TRXLER,
L. AGNER
D. BARRINGER
Oct. 9, 1855. 19—3w.

NEUFER & HENDRIX,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF

Flour, Groin, & Produce Generally,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

August 9, 1855. 11—Jy.

COMMERCIAL.

Salsbury Market.—Oct. 23, 1855

[CORRECTED WEEKLY, BY W. J. MILLS.]

Apples, (dried)	62 a 8	Nails,	64 a 7
Bacon,	15 a 16	Oats,	25 a 30
Cott. n.	7 a 9	Coffee,	14 a 15
Irish Potatoes,	40 a 45	Corn,	40 a
Sweet do.	50	Butter,	12 a 15
Sugar brown,	10 a 12	Iron,	4 a 5
Do. loaf,	12 a 13	Tallow,	12 a
Cotton Yarn,	75 a 80	Wheat 45 1 1/2 a	15
Salt per sack	83 a	Molasses	45 a 60
Flour, bbl.	65 50 a 87	Eggs,	61 8
Feathers, lb.	35 a 37	Lard,	12 a 14
Chickens pecked,	81 1/2 a 12	Pearas,	60 a 81
Beebwax,	18 a 20	Corn Meal	50 a 60
Whiskey,	50 a 60	Wool,	25 a 30

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 20, 1855

BACON—21 1/2 a 31

BEEBWAX—24 a 25

CANDLES F 1 a 20

Adamante 25 a 30

Sperm 50 a

COFFEE; g 12 a 13

Logura, 13 a

St Domingo 00 a 00

COTTON—Fair to good 82 a 83

Ordinary, 10 a 10

DOMESTIC GOODS—

BRO SHEETIN' 7 1/2 a 8

OSBORGNS, 9 1/2 a 10

FEATHERS—35 a 40

COFFEE; g 12 a 13

Logura, 13 a

St Domingo 00 a 00

COTTON—Fair to good 82 a 83

Ordinary, 10 a 10

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St Domingo 00 a 00

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Ordinary, 10 a 10

Life in Philadelphia.
Is there any negro in any Southern city
not better cared for than the sewing women
in a large city?

To Let—**An Unfurnished Attic,**
with **Sunday Board**.—The advertisements in the columns of a newspaper afford hints and glimpses of phases of real life that are not often seen in their reality by the ordinary observer. The writers of these pithy notices, making known their own want or their anxiety to supply the wants of others, little dream of how much they often say, in a very few words. The following notice, which we clip from the advertising columns of a morning contemporary, contains a vast deal in a very few words:

To Let.—To a single female, with Sunday board, an unfurnished front attic. Apply at—

There have been volumes written on the inadequacy of the pay received by sewing women, but the above, brief as it is, contains the substance of a long essay. The poverty of the poor creature who must seek for a home in an "unfurnished attic," is unquestionable, while the "Sunday board," tells in unmistakable phrase, that these accommodations are designed for some friendless creature, who has but one day in the week in which she can eat a meal in her own poor home. There are men in this city who have shirts made for which they pay the wretched toiling woman in their employ but six or eight cents for the labor upon each! Tom Hood's Song of the Shirt would be as appropriate in many cases that exist in our own midst as it is in London. There are many poor broken-hearted creatures who could wonder here with as much earnestness as their fellow-sufferers could in England, that "flesh and blood should be so cheap and bread so dear."

It is for such as these that "unfurnished attics, with Sunday board," are provided.

Great cities abound in great contrasts, and these marked distinctions in society become more marked among us as Philadelphia extends in size, in population and in wealth. The advertisements in the newspapers afford occasional glimpses into the realms where silks, gilding, carving, tapestry, plate glass and marble are to be found, and they also enable the observer to have sad peeps through the curtain which screens from eyes polite the "unfurnished attics" where the occupants can have "Sunday board."—*Evening Bulletin.*

DR. KANE.—THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—The safe return of Dr. Kane, after so protracted an absence, is a subject of almost national felicity. During the two years which elapsed from his last letter to his arrival at New York, the public, through all the weary months, shared the concern of his family, and sympathized with its anxiety. And now they join in to welcome him home.

The voyage has been without advantage to science. It has added considerably to our knowledge of geography; settled in the affirmative the question as to the existence of a Polar sea; and proved that human life can be sustained, in the Arctic regions, as Dr. Kane always asserted, by the game which explorers can shoot. But it has done what is more important than this, at least in a moral view. It has furnished an example of heroic courage, maintained, not merely for a few hours, as on a battle field, but for weeks, months and years; a courage which combined active bravery with patient endurance, which was as sagacious as it was daring, and which succumbed to neither darkness, nor tempest, nor snows, nor glacier, nor the imminent peril of being left without fuel or food. It is such examples that stimulate to great deeds. It is such that become immortal.

The Arctic expeditions are now over. The book may be considered closed, sealed up, and laid away forever. For three centuries, the idea of a north-west passage has stimulated a succession of heroes to endure the rigors of an Arctic winter, in the hope of finding a passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. At last the great problem has been solved: The successful voyage and journey of Com. Mccleure, terminating last year, has proved that it is really such a connection by water. But it has also proved that the passage can never be made available for commerce, and that, for four years out of five, it is rendered impassable by ice. There is therefore, no longer any call, may? there is no longer an excuse, for voyages of Arctic discovery. Hereafter such expeditions would be totally indefensible.—Even the natural curiosity of science, eager to determine disputed facts, will be no justification for the perils, exposure, and loss of life involved in those enterprises. From this day out, therefore, Arctic explorations may be considered as among the things of the past.—To prosecute them, as Franklin said, in his homely way, would be "paying too dear for the whistle."

So far as America has partaken in these expeditions, she has entered upon them from the purest and noblest motives. It was to relieve a lost voyager, and one not even of our own nation, that both Lieut. De Haven's expedition, and this, left our shores. In the annals of nations there are no brighter deeds to show. Such acts prove the advance of civilization more conclusively than volumes of dry statistics.

"Drop not yet," as the dandy said to his "all round" collar.

SALISBURY FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE fourth session under the direction of the subscriber, will open on the 1st of October, next and continue five months. The number of pupils entered last session was 59, an increase on the session before. Not a death has occurred among the pupils during the three sessions in which we have had charge. There have been but two or three cases of even slightly serious sickness. Few schools, we believe, can say as much, in this respect. We hope to have some apparatus, and other improved facilities for imparting instruction next session.

Eighteen or twenty boarders can be accommodated in the family of the principal.

Terms will continue as heretofore, viz: Board and tuition per session of five months including washing, fuel and lights, \$67.50 Music on Piano, 20 cent Use of Instrument, 2.50 Guitar, 10 cent Pencil drawing or water color painting, 10 cent Oil painting, 20 cent French language, 10 cent Latin and Greek with other studies, 5 cent For day pupils the prices will vary from \$8 to \$15.

For fuel and other contingencies 50 cents each, Pupils will be charged for board or tuition from the time of entrance until the end of the session; but no deduction made after entrance, except in cases of actual sickness of a protracted character.

Payment in advance is not always insisted on, but the money is always considered due from the time of entrance.

JESSE RANKIN, 5th N. C. Whig, copy 5 times and forward account.

TO SHIPPERS


HUGH L. TINLY & CO.
(successors to TINLEY and HERRON.)

Receiving and Forwarding Agents,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 2 Exchange Street, South Atlantic Wharves,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GIVE their personal attention to the sale of Cotton as customary, or by special contract, all other kinds of Produce, and Manufactures, and make prompt returns of the same, for 2½ per cent commission.

We will CONTINUE, as heretofore, to give our special attention to the Receiving and Forwarding of all goods consigned to us, for 10 cents per package.

Machinery, large packages of Furniture, &c., charged in proportion to trouble and responsibility, for advancing freights and charges, 2½ per cent.

For Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.

We have, in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight charges.

We respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:

John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R., Columbia, U. S. Passailaigue, Sup. of Public Works, Columbia,

W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.

P. W. Fuller, Columbia.

John King, Jr., S. C. R. Agent, Charleston.

Henry Mason, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.

H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.

J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.

July 13, 1855. 7-6m.

MOCKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August. The subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

TERMS.

Primary Department, per session of five months—\$8.00

Higher English Branches—12.00

Classics—15.00

JOHN B. GRETTER.

August 7, 1855. 11-1f.

REFERENCES.

President and Faculty of the University; Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greenborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

VALUABLE LANDS AND Town Lots FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House in Salisbury, on Tuesday the 6th day of November next, that

Valuable Plantation belonging to the Estate of Frederick Mowery, containing about

200 Acres,

and lying within one mile of the town of Salisbury, and adjoining the lands of Wm. H. Horah, Robert Murphy, Robert M. Utzman, Horace L. Robards, and others. This tract has on it about

100 ACRES OF TIMBERED LAND and the balance is in a high state of cultivation, having good meadows, being well watered, &c.

ALSO another tract called the Hellard tract, adjoining the lands of Wm. Ray, deceased, George Ritchie, James Thompson and others, containing about

100 Acres.

ALSO those **VALUABLE TOWN LOTS,**

now occupied severally, by Martin Cauble, Mr. Ide and John L. Wright, the latter, that portion fitted up as a Carriage Manufactury, lying in the Great South Square of the town of Salisbury.

Possession given of the Lands on the 10th day of November next, and of the Houses and Lots on the 1st day of January 1856.

Terms of Sale, 12 months credit, with interest after 6 months.

SAMUEL REEVES, Ex'r. Sept. 25, 1855. 17-7w.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS.

A HANDSOME ROOM, with side and skylight combined, can be found at the Rowan House, kept by H. L. ROBARDS.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE

IN NEAT ORDER.

Feb. 24, '55

NOTICE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gaiters and Shoes, from the common to the choice and elegant article. A good assortment of Boots for Plantation use. Children's Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building.

J. H. HOWARD.

Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1f.

NOTICE

I hereby give to all persons indebted to Miller, & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm has been transferred to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay Bell & James, or Hogan Helper, who is their only authorized Agent.

September, 25, 1855. 17-1f.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,

Commission Merchant

AND AGENT FOR

Baltimore & Philadelphia Packets.

LIBERAL advances made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1f.

DR. R. P. BESSENT,

A REGULAR GRADUATE

OF THE

Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the **ROWAN HOUSE**, except when professionally abroad.

COMMUNICATIONS by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

October 27, 1854. 10-1f.

Grand Lecturer.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salisbury, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.

May 28, 1855. 1-1f.

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